

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE MORTGAGEE SALE.

Stock is being rapidly sold, but still many bargains left

READ THESE PRICES.

Lace Curtains, 39c.
Cotton Batting, 5c.
Towels, 4c.
8c Muslin, 6c.
Table Linen, 21c.
Light Prints, 3c.
Ticking, 8c.
12c Chintz, 7c.
White Wool Flannel, 12c.
Wool Country Flannel, 18c.
White Goods, 7c.
Wool Cashmere, 12c.
Wool Plaids, 12c.
Dress Trimmings, 5c.
Corsets, 39c.
Ladies' Ties, 12c.
Underwear, Half Price.
Hosiery, Half Price.
Silk Waists, Half Price.
Fine Dress Gingham, Half Price.
Mohair Skirts, Half Price.
Parasols, Half Price.
Furs, Half Price.
Art China, Half Price.
Silverware, Half Price.
Cloaks at Low Prices.
Embroidery and Laces at Low Prices.
Kid Gloves at Low Prices.

G. C. BEYMER, Agent for Mortgagees.

THE MELICAN CHEAP MONEY MANDARIN.



Li Hung Chang to Silverite Bryan: "Velly good, Billee, givee Melican cheap money, allee samee coolie's cash. Free silver makee wages low, but brass cash better, allee samee Chinneeman."

THROW HIM OUT

Screamed the Infuriated Democrats in Wellsville.

A MAN MENTIONED M'KINLEY

And Spoiled a Flight of General Sherwood's Oratory.

ALMOST PRECIPITATED A RIOT

City Hall was Crowded to Hear the Democratic Candidate for Congress Array Man Against Man—Much Poetry and Little Argument—His Peculiar Ideas of Money—Bismarck Made to Do Duty For Half an Hour—The Army of Despair.

Nothing original, nothing new. Words, words idle words. Take the utterance of the average Populist, clothe it in language a little more refined than that used by the average long whiskered orator, and you have the principal part of the speech of Gen. I. R. Sherwood in Wellsville last night.

The meeting did not open on time. A church congregation held services in the hall, and the Democrats waited until they were at an end. It was 9 o'clock by every silver watch in the crowd when a band marched to the front of the building, and by dint of hard blowing made noise enough to inform Wellsville that something unusual was about to happen. City hall filled rapidly, and it was not long until all the seats were occupied. The Liverpool delegation were there in force. Tommy Marron occupied a conspicuous position in front. D. E. Gilchrist was a little farther back, and James Tracey had a good chair on the right. A. H. Clark was where he could hear all that was going on, and Doctor Kirk had a seat on the stage. A few ladies occupied one corner of the room, and Populists and Democrats sat on the platform. There were many Republicans present, and the silver crest of the Prophet of Pisgah was plainly seen above an aisle seat well to the front. There was evidently some conflict of orders for Chairman Will White, Jr. had no sooner arose to introduce General Sherwood than the band set up an awful din. A cannon cracker or two was exploded, and a man was sent down stairs to silence the tumult while the chairman, somewhat embarrassed, awaited order. At length the noise ceased, and Mr. White began to talk about someone being murdered by Pinkerton hirelings, and a resolution to investigate which had been supported by Mr. Bryan. The crowd did not seem to understand, but took the cue when the candidate was trotted forth as the most matchless statesman of the day. They had heard that expression many times before, and they knew it meant applause. Then he introduced the speaker as a man who had sat in one congress, and would sit again in a silver congress.

The general was delighted to see so many present, and as usual was grateful to the chairman for his compliment. In his hand he held a paper, a Wellsville paper containing a brief report of Judge Young's speech. Then he went after the judge. He said some real wicked things of the judge because, as he believed, the judge was advocating for America the adoption of the British financial policy. He, too, thought Bryan

a most matchless statesman, and again the crowd cheered. He promised not to abuse his friend and neighbor, Major McKinley, and then took up his set speech.

All reforms spring from the common people, and he could prove it by history. The wealthy land owners of colonial days were Tories, and almost made the treason of Benedict Arnold of some account to Benedict. Washington Irving was brought forth to prove that the Continental army was made up of common people, and Judge Young was flayed because he had quoted McCauley's prophecy on the destruction of the Republic.

"Who fought the war of the rebellion?" asked the general. "I, a poor young man not belonging to the plutocracy, was the first volunteer in northern Ohio. The next man was a poor laborer. He was my comrade and messmate. I have been on 33 battlefields, have been under fire 123 days, and have seen as many dead soldiers as any man in Ohio, but I have yet to see among them a millionaire."

This brought forth applause, and some one called three cheers for Bryan. The candidate got them, and the general went on to explain that he cared nothing for McCauley's prediction, and that he was an American standing for Americans. He didn't favor a government of the plutocracy, and he didn't care who knew it. Then the general told them he had not sought this nomination, and like all other orators thought this was a remarkable campaign. Three months ago hardly a Democrat had hope, but there had been a change of sentiment. "They say we seek to array the masses against the masses. That is true. If we array the masses against the masses it is because the masses have wronged the masses and we seek to rectify those wrongs. If there have been wrongs they have been brought about by law and not by Providence. We have been blessed by peace and bounteous harvests, yet there are today 3,000,000 of beggars. The number of murders last year increased 400 per cent and insanity 300 per cent. There are more failures now than during the panic. What brought this about? How can we remedy it? Does a tariff help the farmer who exports his products? The people have been robbed by law of one half of their constitutional money, and we propose to remedy the condition by restoring to them that money."

That brought out the silver question, and the general worked it for all it was worth. Money was described as the measure of value, it facilitates an exchange of commodities, and is the measure of value of future payments. To illustrate this last he told of a farmer whose land was sold at sheriff's sale in Canton. It cost 10 years ago \$4,000, but only brought \$1,800 at forced sale. The man had worked hard, made improvements, and after a decade was sold out and turned out to wander, God only knew where. "That system is a dishonest system, and that money a dishonest money which will rob the poor to benefit the rich. You can find the same system right here in Columbiana county, and if it continues there is no farmer but what will end in the same way. It costs 75 cents a bushel to raise wheat, and the farmer is selling it for less." Evidently he had his speeches mixed, and thought he was talking to farmers instead of to mechanics and business men.

Next came the war debt. Although the people had been taxed more than the people of any other country to pay it, the debt was larger today than when it was contracted if measured by the price of the farmer's wheat. He denied that gold possessed intrinsic value, denied there was such a thing as intrinsic value. To him quantity measured value. The money of the world measured all values of the world. All things had depreciated with the price of silver. Suppose

his friend had 10,000 bushels of wheat and another friend had \$10,000, and wheat at \$1 a bushel. If the man of money had \$5,000 in gold and \$5,000 in silver, and silver was demonetized the \$5,000 in gold would buy the 10,000 bushels. The Indian rupee is worth 49 cents, and the Indian farmer gets two rupees for a bushel of wheat. There has been no decline of values in India, except since 1893 when the English government stopped the mints of India from coining silver. England buys silver from us at 53 cents, coins it into rupees at double that amount. She pays two rupees for a bushel of wheat, and when we sell wheat in England we only get 53 cents. Suppose we take the bullion, make it into coin instead of selling it to England, and the day after Bryan is elected you can't buy wheat in London for less than 90 cents.

He called attention to the conversion of Bismarck to bimetalism, and interpreted the letter the great German wrote to Governor Culberson, of Texas, as meaning all Americans should vote for Bryan and the poor man's dollar. Bismarck was lauded to the skies, but his act in putting the German empire on the gold basis in order to crush out France was gingerly dealt with. To wind it up the general quoted a little poetry which he acknowledged was 200 years old, and declared Mexico was the most prosperous country in America. If silver drove out gold as the Republicans said it would, how much would it drive out of the audience. Would every man who had gold in his pocket hold up his hand? He read a message which the International Agricultural congress in session at Budapest had sent Bryan, and dramatically asked if the silver question was the result of the agitation of a few anarchists. "If something be not done for labor soon it would have been better that the child born poor had never been born."

Mark Hanna was of course brought into the speech, and here was a good opportunity, while Major McKinley's past silver record was made to do duty for a time. The trusts were charged with raising \$9,000,000 to conduct the campaign for McKinley, and the major and Cleveland were declared to be good friends, cheek and jowl together in the cause of gold. This was greeted with a yell.

At this point there was an interruption. The general assumed a tragic attitude. "If you are satisfied with the misery you see every day," he shouted, "vote for gold. If you believe in country, God and liberty vote for"—he intended to say William Jennings Bryan, but someone in the rear of the hall cried "McKinley."

The meeting was in an uproar in a minute. Men rose to their feet in haste, and cries of "Put him out," "put him out" were heard on every hand. "Let him stay" yelled some one, and Chairman White hurriedly came to the front to demand order. "I'm no sucker like you, White" came from the rear of the hall, and the confusion was intense. "Put him out," became "Throw him out," and many persons were leaving their seats when George B. Aten stepped to the front, and asked for quiet. Order had been restored, he said, and they would look after the man in the morning.

When the room was quiet again the general told his hearers it were better the great war had never been fought if the debt it caused was to destroy the people. "The South could have its republic; we would have our northern republic, and the best generation of men that ever lived would not have been wiped out. It were better to fasten the shackles on 3,000,000 blacks than to enslave 20,000,000 white men. This is labor's battle. You can win if you stand together. Do it now; you may never get the chance to do it again."

The end was drawing near, and to wind up his speech the general recited a little poem, in which the millionaire was described as living in a gilded palace, his daughter wore diamonds, and Bryan was a Moses coming out of the west to lead some army of despair. A pathetic reference to the crown of thorns and cross of gold wound up the stanza, and the general was done.

After applauding the crowd thought it had done its duty, and endeavored to escape, but the chairman would not allow it. They didn't often have Democratic meetings in Wellsville, and he proposed to hold them as long as possible. He had another speech on the program, and announced F. D. Miller, the Columbiana youth who is the Democratic candidate for probate judge. The young man plainly showed that he was unaccustomed to the platform, and said his little say much after the fashion of the small boy who speaks for the first time in a district school. He quoted Bryan liberally, smote Major McKinley, as he doubtless thought a telling blow, and like his predecessor, ended with Bryan's sacrilegious reference to the cross and crown.

There were indications that another

speaker was to be presented, but the crowd wouldn't have it that way. They had heard enough for one night, and noisily left the hall.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

They Were Chosen at the Central Committee Meeting.

At the meeting of the Republican central committee last night the following officers for the November election were chosen:

First ward, first precinct—Judges, W. Kenny and S. Dixon; clerk, Lincoln Harker. Second precinct—Judges, D. F. Nellis, Will Hill; clerk, Thomas Snape. Third precinct—Judges, W. V. Blake, Frank Knowles; clerk, Willard Morris.

Second ward, first precinct—James Burgess, M. M. Huston and W. B. Hill. Second precinct—J. N. Rose, George Grosshans and F. Pittenger.

Third ward, first precinct—G. H. Owen, T. Pickal and Z. T. Irwin. Second precinct—T. H. Arbuckle, George Peach and John Reark.

Fourth ward, first precinct—J. C. Kerr, Will Calhoun and Charley Ashbaugh. Second precinct—Edward Croxall, Alfred Cartwright and James Cartwright.

OGILVIE-DICKEY.

They Were Married at the Home of the Bride Today.

Mr. Daniel M. Ogilvie and Miss Clara Dickey were married at noon today by Dr. J. C. Taggart at the residence of the bride's mother in the presence of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. Will Irwin, of Wellsville, and Miss Sadie Dickey, a sister of the bride, were the attendants. The happy couple left on the 3:45 train for a tour of the lakes, and will be absent for 10 days. Upon their return they will go to house-keeping in the Azdell property, Fourth street. The groom is one of the rising business men of the city, while the bride is a popular society lady. The News Review unites with their many other friends in wishing them happiness.

MARVELOUS GROWTH.

The Union Veteran Patriotic League Marches On.

The Union Veteran Patriotic league met last evening at the Republican headquarters with a large number present. Short addresses were made by Squire Rose, Squire Manley, J. E. Bowers, N. A. Frederick, B. C. Simms and others. A great deal of campaign literature was distributed and plans for future meetings were discussed, and it was decided to hold the next one in the Diamond. The secretary reported that the organization had increased from 129 to 210 since the last meeting, and the best of it was that all but 29 of the members were old soldiers. The meeting then adjourned to come at the call of the president.

HOW THEY WILL PLAY.

Positions of the Eclipse Team in the Brighton Game.

The Eclipse football club will line up as follows in their game with New Brighton on Saturday: Snediker, center; Stevenson, left guard; Brockett, right guard; C. Hall, right tackle; Harris, left tackle; R. Hall, right end; D. McLane, left end; Thomas, quarterback; Herbert, left halfback; Breneman, right halfback; Echols, fullback; subs, Tarr, Waggoner, Hill and Taylor; referee, Will Taylor. The team will leave here on the noon train Saturday, and it is probable, will be accompanied by a large crowd of rooters to help them win their first game.

A NEW PACKET.

It Will Be Ready For the Cincinnati Trade Next Year.

The Cincinnati Packet company, at a largely attended meeting in Pittsburgh, decided yesterday to build another boat as soon as the contract can be let. The new steamer will be finished in the elegant style of the Virginia, but will be larger, faster and have greater carrying capacity. The boat will be 230 feet long, 44 foot beam and five foot hold. The boat will be ready to enter the spring trade. The continuance of packet water permitted a handsome dividend to be declared.

NEW OFFICERS

Will Soon Have Charge of the Salvation Army.

Orders have been issued at Cleveland which make a number of changes in the affairs of the Salvation Army in this part of the state, and give East Liverpool a new commander. Ensign and Mrs. Anderson are ordered to this place, and will report for duty in a few weeks. They have been located in Cleveland, where they did good work. The local branch has been without an officer for several weeks, but continues to flourish and grow.

CALLED TO NEBRASKA

Dr. John Lloyd Lee is Wanted in Lincoln.

IT IS AT MR. BRYAN'S CHURCH

The Popular Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is Being Urged to Accept a New Charge in the West—He Has the Matter Under Advisement.

It seems that the west knows where to go for good preachers, since another noted congregation of a state beyond the Mississippi seeks to take from East Liverpool one of its best and most efficient ministers.

The pastor in question is Rev. John Lloyd Lee, Ph. D., and the church anxious to have him fill its pulpit is that famous organization in Lincoln, Neb., attended by Hon. William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president. The church is among the leading Presbyterian organizations of the state, and has a large membership from among the most cultured people of the city. The professors of the university and their families attend services there, and many other leading people of the city are present each Sunday. The building is a handsome structure. It is whispered around that Doctor Lee has been earnestly urged to go to Lincoln and preach for the congregation, and that he is at present holding the matter under advisement. While the prize is something worth possessing and the complement paid the gentleman will be appreciated by his scores of friends in the city, it is earnestly hoped East Liverpool will not allow him to go to Nebraska.

CAUGHT THE GIRLS.

The Police Found the Misses Clendenning This Morning.

A short time ago Mrs. Clendenning complained to Mayor Gilbert that her daughters, Nora and Ella, were incorrigible, and asked that they be sent to the reform school. Constable Bertele this morning found one of the girls in the company of Lizzie Kaiser, and arrested her. A short time later Officer Whan appeared with the other one in charge. One of the girls was found to be over 16 years of age, and the mayor permitted her to go as she could not be sent to the school. The other one will be taken before Judge Young tomorrow, and will undoubtedly be sent to the reform school at Lancaster.

TO END TOMORROW.

Circuit Court Will Then Wind Up Its Business.

Lisbon, Sept. 24.—[Special]—Circuit court will likely wind up its business tomorrow, the last case having been called this afternoon. It is brought on error from common pleas, and is the New York Mutual Life Insurance company against George J. Koch. The defendant got judgment for \$5,000, the amount of a policy transferred to him by E. T. Stiller, and the company appealed. The decision is expected tomorrow afternoon.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Association Work Will Be Boomed on Sunday.

Secretary Pierce, accompanied by Mr. Kling, also a state official, will be in the city next Sunday, and say a good word for the Young Men's Christian association. Each will speak at the morning and evening services in the churches, and a men's meeting will be held in the afternoon. One of the leading churches of the city will be chosen for the meeting. The object is to place the work of the association prominently before the public.

ALLOWED TO GO.

He Was an Old Man, and the Mayor Pitted Him.

Constable Bertele arrested a man who gave the name of Vandyne on the Wellsville road yesterday, and laying him on the platform of a street car brought him to city hall. He had been drinking, and insisted on lying on the street car track, much to the annoyance of motorists. He was allowed to sober up, and was then released. The man is old, and appeared harmless.

A BIG CROWD.

They Went to Beaver and the Exposition.

Nearly 400 excursion tickets were sold at the passenger station today, the majority of people leaving the city being bound for the Beaver fair. A few went to Pittsburg. The noon train was crowded, and the aisles and platforms were filled to overflowing. Agent Hill notified the officials to provide extra coaches, but for some reason it was not done.

Ladies' and Children's Wraps.

They are here in all their beauty. Infants' Wraps, Children's Wraps, Ladies' Wraps; Wraps all sizes and styles, Wraps to suit all sized pocketbooks. They have been carefully selected from eight of the largest and best manufacturers' lines of Cloaks in New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. In buying a Wrap from us you can rely on getting the very latest style and the very best value possible for your money.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, \$1.49 to \$15.
Ladies' Plush Capes, \$4.98 to \$25.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, \$2.98 to \$20.
Ladies' Plush Jackets, \$18 to \$25.
Children's Jackets, \$1.75 to \$10.

These prices only give you an idea of the variety we carry. To get a correct understanding of the value of the goods you must see the style, the make-up and fit of the garments. All we ask is an opportunity to show you the goods. No trouble in selling them. Already they are selling freely. Don't wait until the cream is picked away. Come now to

The Boston Store,

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The end was drawing near, and to wind up his speech the general recited a little poem, in which the millionaire was described as living in a gilded palace, his daughter wore diamonds, and Bryan was a Moses coming out of the west to lead some army of despair. A pathetic reference to the crown of thorns and cross of gold wound up the stanza, and the general was done.

After applauding the crowd thought it had done its duty, and endeavored to escape, but the chairman would not allow it. They didn't often have Democratic meetings in Wellsville, and he proposed to hold them as long as possible. He had another speech on the program, and announced F. D. Miller, the Columbiana youth who is the Democratic candidate for probate judge. The young man plainly showed that he was unaccustomed to the platform, and said his little say much after the fashion of the small boy who speaks for the first time in a district school. He quoted Bryan liberally, smote Major McKinley, as he doubtless thought a telling blow, and like his predecessor, ended with Bryan's sacrilegious reference to the cross and crown. There were indications that another

speaker was to be presented, but the crowd wouldn't have it that way. They had heard enough for one night, and noisily left the hall.

ELECTED OFFICERS.

They Were Chosen at the Central Committee Meeting.

At the meeting of the Republican central committee last night the following officers for the November election were chosen:

First ward, first precinct—Judges, W. Kenny and S. Dixon; clerk, Lincoln Harker. Second precinct—Judges, D. F. Nellis, Will Hill; clerk, Thomas Snape. Third precinct—Judges, W. V. Blake, Frank Knowles; clerk, Willard Morris.

Second ward, first precinct—James Burgess, M. M. Huston and W. B. Hill. Second precinct—J. N. Rose, George Grosshans and F. Pittenger.

Third ward, first precinct—G. H. Owen, T. Pickal and Z. T. Irwin. Second precinct—T. H. Arbuckle, George Peach and John Reark.

Fourth ward, first precinct—J. C. Kerr, Will Calhoun and Charley Ashbaugh. Second precinct—Edward Croxall, Alfred Cartwright and James Cartwright.

OGILVIE-DICKEY.

They Were Married at the Home of the Bride Today.

Mr. Daniel M. Ogilvie and Miss Clara Dickey were married at noon today by Dr. J. C. Taggart at the residence of the bride's mother in the presence of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. Will Irwin, of Wellsville, and Miss Sadie Dickey, a sister of the bride, were the attendants. The happy couple left on the 3:45 train for a tour of the lakes, and will be absent for 10 days. Upon their return they will go to house-keeping in the Azell property, Fourth street. The groom is one of the rising business men of the city, while the bride is a popular society lady. The NEWS REVIEW unites with their many other friends in wishing them happiness.

MARVELOUS GROWTH.

The Union Veteran Patriotic League Marches On.

The Union Veteran Patriotic league met last evening at the Republican headquarters with a large number present. Short addresses were made by Squire Rose, Squire Manley, J. E. Bowers, N. A. Frederick, B. C. Simms and others. A great deal of campaign literature was distributed and plans for future meetings were discussed, and it was decided to hold the next one in the Diamond. The secretary reported that the organization had increased from 129 to 210 since the last meeting, and the best of it was that all but 29 of the members were old soldiers. The meeting then adjourned to come at the call of the president.

HOW THEY WILL PLAY.

Positions of the Eclipse Team in the Brighton Game.

The Eclipse football club will line up as follows in their game with New Brighton on Saturday: Snediker, center; Stevenson, left guard; Brockett, right guard; C. Hall, right tackle; Harris, left tackle; R. Hall, right end; D. McLane, left end; Thomas, quarterback; Herbert, left halfback; Brenne-man, right halfback; Echols, fullback; subs, Tarr, Waggoner, Hill and Taylor; referee, Will Taylor. The team will leave here on the noon train Saturday, and, it is probable, will be accompanied by a large crowd of rooters to help them win their first game.

A NEW PACKET.

It Will Be Ready For the Cincinnati Trade Next Year.

The Cincinnati Packet company, at a largely attended meeting in Pittsburg, decided yesterday to build another boat as soon as the contract can be let. The new steamer will be finished in the elegant style of the Virginia, but will be larger, faster and have greater carrying capacity. The boat will be 230 feet long, 44 foot beam and five foot hold. The boat will be ready to enter the spring trade. The continuance of packet water permitted a handsome dividend to be declared.

NEW OFFICERS

Will Soon Have Charge of the Salvation Army.

Orders have been issued at Cleveland which make a number of changes in the affairs of the Salvation Army in this part of the state, and give East Liverpool a new commander. Ensign and Mrs. Anderson are ordered to this place, and will report for duty in a few weeks. They have been located in Cleveland, where they did good work. The local branch has been without an officer for several weeks, but continues to flourish and grow.

CALLED TO NEBRASKA

Dr. John Lloyd Lee is Wanted in Lincoln.

IT IS AT MR. BRYAN'S CHURCH

The Popular Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church is Being Urged to Accept a New Charge in the West—He Has the Matter Under Advisement.

It seems that the west knows where to go for good preachers, since another noted congregation of a state beyond the Mississippi seeks to take from East Liverpool one of its best and most efficient ministers.

The pastor in question is Rev. John Lloyd Lee, Ph. D., and the church anxious to have him fill its pulpit is that famous organization in Lincoln, Neb., attended by Hon. William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president. The church is among the leading Presbyterian organizations of the state, and has a large membership from among the most cultured people of the city. The professors of the university and their families attend services there, and many other leading people of the city are present each Sunday. The building is a handsome structure. It is whispered around that Doctor Lee has been earnestly urged to go to Lincoln and preach for the congregation, and that he is at present holding the matter under advisement. While the prize is something worth possessing and the complement paid the gentleman will be appreciated by his scores of friends in the city, it is earnestly hoped East Liverpool will not allow him to go to Nebraska.

CAUGHT THE GIRLS.

The Police Found the Misses Clendenning This Morning.

A short time ago Mrs. Clendenning complained to Mayor Gilbert that her daughters, Nora and Ella, were incorrigible, and asked that they be sent to the reform school. Constable Bertele this morning found one of the girls in the company of Lizzie Kaiser, and arrested her. A short time later Officer Whan appeared with the other one in charge. One of the girls was found to be over 16 years of age, and the mayor permitted her to go as she could not be sent to the school. The other one will be taken before Judge Young tomorrow, and will undoubtedly be sent to the reform school at Lancaster.

TO END TOMORROW.

Circuit Court Will Then Wind Up Its Business.

LISBON, Sept. 24.—[Special]—Circuit court will likely wind up its business tomorrow, the last case having been called this afternoon. It is brought on error from common pleas, and is the New York Mutual Life Insurance company against George J. Koch. The defendant got judgment for \$5,000, the amount of a policy transferred to him by E. T. Stitler, and the company appealed. The decision is expected tomorrow afternoon.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Association Work Will Be Boomed on Sunday.

Secretary Pierce, accompanied by Mr. Kling, also a state official, will be in the city next Sunday, and say a good word for the Young Men's Christian association. Each will speak at the morning and evening services in the churches, and a men's meeting will be held in the afternoon. One of the leading churches of the city will be chosen for the meeting. The object is to place the work of the association prominently before the public.

ALLOWED TO GO.

He Was an Old Man, and the Mayor Pitted Him.

Constable Bertele arrested a man who gave the name of Vandyne on the Wellsville road yesterday, and laying him on the platform of a street car brought him to city hall. He had been drinking, and insisted on lying on the street car track, much to the annoyance of motorists. He was allowed to sober up, and was then released. The man is old, and appeared harmless.

A BIG CROWD.

They Went to Beaver and the Exposition.

Nearly 400 excursion tickets were sold at the passenger station today, the majority of people leaving the city being bound for the Beaver fair. A few went to Pittsburg. The noon train was crowded, and the aisles and platforms were filled to overflowing. Agent Hill notified the officials to provide extra coaches, but for some reason it was not done.

Ladies' and Children's Wraps.

They are here in all their beauty. Infants' Wraps, Children's Wraps, Ladies' Wraps; Wraps all sizes and styles, Wraps to suit all sized pocketbooks. They have been carefully selected from eight of the largest and best manufacturers' lines of Cloaks in New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. In buying a Wrap from us you can rely on getting the very latest style and the very best value possible for your money.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, \$1.49 to \$15.
Ladies' Plush Capes, \$4.98 to \$25.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, \$2.98 to \$20.
Ladies' Plush Jackets, \$18 to \$25.
Children's Jackets, \$1.75 to \$10.

These prices only give you an idea of the variety we carry. To get a correct understanding of the value of the goods you must see the style, the make-up and fit of the garments. All we ask is an opportunity to show you the goods. No trouble in selling them. Already they are selling freely. Don't wait until the cream is picked away. Come now to

The Boston Store,

A. S. YOUNG, 138 and 140 Fifth Street.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,
ISAAC F. MACE,
ALBERT C. DOUGLASS,

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
J. B. BROWN.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court,
P. M. SMITH.

For Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.

For Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. M'NUTT.

For Recorder,
ED. M. CROSSER.

For Commissioner,
CHRIS. BOWMAN.

For Infirmary Director,
L. C. HOOPER.

For Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

NEVER look at your friend through
the eyes of his enemies.

THE man who aims to array class
against class is an enemy to the masses
and to the peace and prosperity of any
community.

THE frankness with which General
Sherwood acknowledged his mission of
arraying the masses against the classes
shocked even the flightiest of Populists
last night.

THOUGH his brow was bared and his
silvery hair shown appropriately before
his audience, there were any number of
men at the Wellsville meeting who knew
General Sherwood was talking through
his hat.

TRUE MANHOOD.

To do unto others as you would have
others do unto you. To bear neither
hatred or malice against any human
creature. To battle against evil when-
ever and wherever it strikes your
pathway or comes into your life, cur-
rying neither fear nor favor from anyone.
To remember that Love covereth a
multitude of sins. To stand by your
friends in every emergency, and to do
good rather than evil to your enemies.
To make it your aim to have "clean
hands and a pure heart."

OHIO'S DUTY.

Ohio has a duty to perform this year.
While present indications point to a
glorious victory for protection and honest
money in November, the Republican
leaders should not abandon one effort,
nor cease their vigilance, until the votes
have been placed in the box and counted.
The Bryanite calculators in Chicago
have scattered throughout the west a
glaring insult to this state. They have
attempted to bolster up the failing cour-
age of their fanatical friends by predict-
ing that Ohio would give 25,000 for
Bryan over McKinley. Ohio will do
nothing of the sort. Even now it is sure
for double that number of votes in ma-
jority for McKinley, but it should be
more. Two years ago the Democrats
bowed low under a mighty avalanche of
Republican ballots, and last year they
were almost swept from the state. If
this can be done when the issue is as
nothing, what can be the result with the
leading statesman of America heading
the ticket, and principles at stake which
mean widespread prosperity or damning
poverty? Ohio should come dashing to
the front with a majority of no less than
150,000 in November. Not a man should
falter. Let not overconfidence interpose
to hinder the advancement. If all will
do their duty, and the fight is continued
from now until election day, the Demo-
crats will hear a cheer from Ohio that
will sound louder than a blast from
their thousand silver trumpets.

FARMERS' RIGHT

To Demand Equal Protection
With Other Producers

IN THE COUNTRY'S TARIFF LAW.

Able Championed in an Address by Mc-
Kinley to a Delegation of Farmers
From Harrison County—The Terrible
Loss of the Wool Growers of the States
Under the Wilson Law—Protection For
This Great Industry Was Refused.

In an address delivered by Major Mc-
Kinley to a large delegation of farmers
from Harrison county who visited him
on Sept. 14 he said:

"The last three years have been years
of great trial, not only to the woolgrow-
ers of your county, but to the entire
country. You have seen your crops dis-
appear and your flocks diminish in
value to an extent that previous to 1892
you would not have believed was possi-
ble. I remember in 1891 to have deliv-
ered an address in the city of Cadiz to
the assembled farmers of Harrison coun-
ty, in which I undertook to predict what
would happen if we had free wool in
the United States. There were few men
in that great audience who believed my
prediction then. What do you think of
it now, farmers of Harrison county? [Cries
of 'We think it all right!']

"In 1891 you had, according to your
banners displayed here today, 153,000
sheep of an average value of \$5 per
head. In 1896 you have but 92,000 sheep
worth only \$1.50 per head. In 1891 you
received from 30 to 32 cents per pound
for your wool; in 1896, for the same
grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per
pound. This enormous loss to a great
industry is truly astounding, and calls
for serious consideration and prompt
remedy, if one can be found, and the
only remedy we have in the United
States is by the ballot, and if it is pro-
tection you want, you know what party
carries the banner of protection. [En-
thusiastic cheering and cries of 'What's
the matter with McKinley? He's all right!']

"Prior to the enactment of the Wilson
tariff law you had enjoyed, almost with-
out interruption from the beginning of
the government, a tariff on your prod-
uct to protect you from the competition
of the cheaper lands and the cheaper
labor of other countries. By that act
your product was made free and opened
up the unrestricted competition of all
the wool of the world.

"What makes that act more inde-
fensible is, first, that it was singling
out one of the greatest industries of the
country for immediate sacrifice, leaving
other industries having no greater claim
upon the consideration of the govern-
ment practically unharmed. [Cries of
'That's right!']

"As showing the importance of your
industry, it is only necessary to say that
in 1892 there were 700,000 woolgrowers
in the United States—700,000 people
whose occupation was that of wool-
growing. There were probably one-
fourth as many more who were owners
of small flocks of sheep in the United
States. This industry employed, be-
sides those who owned the flocks, it is
estimated, at least 500,000 laborers, rep-
resenting, with those who were depend-
ent upon them, nearly 2,500,000 people.
There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160
acres each, devoted to this industry; and
the mountainous regions and the vast
plains of the great west, which are not
adapted to other kinds of farming, have
been utilized in this great industry and
made valuable. Every one of these
farms, comprising 160 acres of land—
112,000,000 acres in all—have been seri-
ously injured by placing wool upon the
free list.

"In one of the agricultural papers of
the west I have seen a statement that
in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho
and western Montana there were 6,710,
746 sheep, which were worth in 1892
\$13,421,000, and which in 1896 were
worth only \$3,710,000. In 1892 we had
47,273,553 sheep in the United States
valued at \$125,000,000. In 1896 we had
38,298,000 valued at \$55,000,000; and
the total imports of woolen goods in
1892, under the Republican protective
tariff law, was a little above \$37,000,000,
and in 1896, under the Wilson tariff
law, these imports amounted to more
than \$60,000,000. [Cries of 'Hurrah for
McKinley and the Republican party!']

Defended the Farmers in Congress.
"On the second day of April, 1888, in
presenting the minority report in oppo-
sition to the Mills tariff bill in the
national house of representatives I said:

"Wool on the free list is a deadly
assault upon a great agricultural indus-
try, and will fall with terrible severity
upon a million people, their households
and dependencies. It will destroy in-
vested capital, unsettle established
values, wrest from flock masters their
life time earnings, bankrupt thousands
of our best and most industrious farmers
and drive them into other branches
of agriculture already overcrowded.
[Cries of 'That's what it has done!'] It
is a vicious and indefensible blow at
the entire agricultural interests of the
country. [Cries of 'You are right!']

"Alexander Hamilton, in his report
upon manufacturers made to congress
104 years ago, said: 'This idea of an
extensive domestic market for the sur-
plus produce of the soil, is of the first
importance. It is, of all things, that
which most effectually conduces to a
flourishing state of agriculture.'
"Thomas Jefferson said: 'Experience
has taught me that manufacturers are
as necessary to our independence as are
our comforts. The duties we lay on all
articles of foreign manufacture, which
prudence requires us to establish at
home, with the patriotic determination
of every good citizen to use no foreign
article which can be made at home, se-
cures us against a relapse into foreign
dependency. My own idea is that we
should encourage home manufactures
to the extent of our own consumption.'
[Applause.]

"I have said that the home market
is the best market. You know that from
experience; and the home market is
made better by increasing our factories
and giving employment to idle work-
men. [Great cheering.] Put every idle
man in the country to work, and your
consumers will be increased. [Applause
and cries of 'That's right!'] And when
your consumers are increased, then
your market is improved and the
better the price you receive for your
product. [Cries of 'Good, good, and
great applause!']

Information For All.

Too much cannot be said in praise of
the penny publication 'Present Prob-
lems.' Four numbers have thus far
been issued, and each contains an excel-
lent discussion on the money question.
No. 1 is a 48-page pamphlet entitled
'The Free Coinage Problem.' It is a
most excellent treatment of the whole
free coinage problem, showing its bear-
ings on farmers, wage earners and the
general public.

No. 2 contains, besides other short
articles, the now famous 'Horrible
Crime—The Demonization of Iron
2,200 Years Ago,' by Alex. P. Hull.
No. 3 is entitled 'Free Coinage Dis-
sected.' It is by ex-Congressman John
De Witt Warner, one of our best posted
men on the money question. He makes
good use of the 32 pages in this pam-
phlet. Besides laying bare the 16-to-1
question he indicates what must be the
final solution of the coinage and cur-
rency questions.

No. 4 is entitled 'Sixteen to One
Versus Wages.' It is also by Mr. War-
ner. It shows from statistics in this
and other countries that actual wages
have always and everywhere declined
when paid in depreciating money, and
have risen, when paid in gold. His sta-
tistics and arguments are full and con-
clusive. No one who understands them
will attempt to answer them.

This admirable series of timely little
pamphlets undoubtedly furnish both
the best and the cheapest information
on this question for the general reader.
They are a convenient size for carrying
in the pocket, are illustrated and are
printed in attractive form with neat
covers.

They are published semi-monthly by
the Present Problems Publishing Co.,
57 Park place, New York city. The
subscription price is 20 cents per year;
single copies, 1 cent each. Sample copies
will be sent free to writers or speakers
on the money question, who are likely to
use large quantities of the pamphlets
are found to be satisfactory.

These Are Not Crimes.

Mankind progressed from the use of
rowboats to sailing vessels and steam-
ships. It is not 'enmity' to sailing
vessels that makes us travel by steam-
ships. It is no 'unfriendly act' of a
great newspaper against hand presses if
it uses steam presses. It is no 'crime'
against horses if we transport our goods
by railroads. Neither is it enmity to
silver nor an unfriendly act, nor a crime
toward it, if other nations and our own
use gold for the transfer of values. We
will continue to use rowboats and sail-
ing vessels as well as steamships, just
as we will continue to use copper and
silver as well as gold. No act of con-
gress could, however, give to our sailing
vessels the great and almost uniform
swiftens of our ocean steamers. Not
even an international agreement would
accomplish it.—D. Ochs.

Free Silver and Cheap Wheat.

The evil day of the western grower
has now come. The wheat growers of
Russia and Argentina are underselling
him and driving him from the market.
Silver is not doing it, but these competi-
tors are by offering their wheat at a
lower price. They were influencing its
price long before the silver agitation
began, and they will continue to influ-
ence it whatever our government may
do with silver. This country is not the
entire commercial world, and, much as
we may wish it, cannot by any juggling
with silver advance by 1 cent a bushel
the price of wheat in the markets of the
world—and for the very obvious reason
that foreign buyers are not dependent
on our market.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Does Your Salary Go Too Far?

The Detroit Tribune, a free silver pa-
per, says: 'It is true that under an era
of higher prices fixed salaries will not
go so far as now, but now they go too
far, and their purchasing power ought
to be reduced. These salaries were
mostly established before the hard times
set in and now represent vastly more
than was intended when the salaries
were created.'

Don't you suppose wages will be af-
fected just like salaries? Do you believe
'their purchasing power ought to be
reduced?'

Arguing For Fiat Money.

All the arguments in favor of free
silver rest on the fact that silver is
cheap; that the silver in a dollar is
worth less than 100 cents. If this makes
silver good material out of which to
coin dollars, the paper is still better, for
it is worth almost nothing. If the stamp
of the government can make 53 cents'
(or 51 cents') worth of silver as good as
a dollar, then it can make a piece of
paper equally good. This was clear-
ly the idea of the minds of the framers of
the Chicago platform.—New York Times.

Are You Getting Wages?

On Aug. 8 the Shelbyville county
(Ind.) teachers' institute, knowing that
if they were paid in silver it would re-
duce their incomes, unanimously adopted
this resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be stipulated in all
contracts made between the trustees and the
teachers that the teachers' wages shall be paid
in gold or its equivalent.

Andrew Jackson

Was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2,
1834, he said, 'The progress of our gold
coinage is creditable to the officers of
the mint and promises in a short period
to furnish the country with a sound and
portable currency.'

Is It Too Easy to Make a Living?

The silver men promise to make it
harder by doubling all prices.

If your wages double you will be no
better off and if they do not double you
will be much worse off than now.

The question will never be settled un-
til you determine the simple question
whether the laboring man is entitled to
have a gold dollar if he earns it or
whether you are going to cheat him
with something else.—Senator Stewart.

ON MCKINLEY'S LAWN.

The Major Addressed Two
More Delegations.

ONE FROM WOOD COUNTY, OHIO.

The Other Came From Muncie, Indiana.
Ladies' McKinley Club With the First
Crowd of Visitors—Text of the Major's
First Speech.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—Two more
delegations have visited Major Mc-
Kinley and heard speeches from the Re-
publican candidate on his lawn. The
first was from Wood county, O., and
there was in the delegation the ladies'
McKinley club of Bowling Green, the
members wearing white Tam O'Shanter
with gold bands; the McKinley
First Voters of Bowling Green in full
uniforms of white, the Bowling Green
McKinley and Hobart club, two bands
and a number of unorganized citizens.
Attorney R. S. Parker of Bowling
Green spoke for the delegation.

The second delegation came from
Muncie, Ind. They came on a special
train of five coaches and included four
bands, the First Voters' club, Pros-
perity McKinley club and the veteran
soldiers. The address was made by
Attorney E. A. Needham.

To the Wood county delegation, Major
McKinley said:

I am very glad to meet at my home this
representative delegation from Wood
county. I cannot imagine a body of citi-
zens more representative than that which
I see before me here today—men and
women, old and young, workingmen and
farmers, men of every profession and call-
ing in your county, and it indicates to me
that no matter what may be asserted in
other quarters of the country, there is no
such thing known as 'classes' in Wood
county. [Great applause and cries of
'that's right!']

I am especially glad to make suitable
recognition of the women who have hon-
ored me with their presence today.
[Cheers.] They are a mighty factor in
our progress and civilization and they
have been most potential in every crisis
of American history. [Renewed cheer-
ing.] I am glad to know that they are
interested in the party of good morals,
good government, good citizenship and
public and private honesty. [Great applau-
se.]

The presence of this body of young men
who are to vote for the first time next
November is to me an inspiring sight, and
that you are so soon to enjoy the priceless
privilege of citizenship must be to all of
you an inspiring thought. For 21 years
you have been enjoying our free institu-
tions, the protection and opportunity of
our laws without any political power or
responsibility. You are soon to assume
your share in government and bear your
share of duty and responsibility. I won-
der, as I look into your faces, whether you
fully appreciate the privilege and honor
which you are so soon to have.

I fear sometimes that few of us estimate
sufrage at its true worth. It clothes us
with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our
liberties and institutions and is our surest
safety. It is the constitutional mode of
expressing the popular will. Through it
public policies are determined and public
laws enacted. Through it administrations
are changed and administrations are
made. Through it our whole governmen-
tal machinery is conducted. It is in-
deed a precious inheritance and should be
valued as such by every young man. With
the privilege comes grave responsibilities
in its use. It should express the intelli-
gence and judgment and conscience of the
voter. It should never be employed for
any base use. It should be exercised with
courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should
never, no never, be thrown against the
country and should never represent public
dishonor. [Great applause.] I recall,
young men, my first vote, when, with a
thrill of pride I exercised for the first
time, the full prerogative of citizenship. I
have not realized greater pride since.

I felt that I had some part in the gov-
ernment. The period and circumstances
of my first vote may have made a
deeper impression upon me than it oth-
erwise would, but I recall it now after 22
years with sensations of joy and satisfac-
tion. [Applause.] In the crisis of war,
on the very field of conflict, my first vote
was for Abraham Lincoln. [Great
applause.] It is to me a priceless mem-
ory. What a glorious privilege to have
been permitted to vote for a candidate for
president whose services to his country;
the greatest of all time; the life rank with
the heroes of Washington, the fathers of
his country. [Applause.] Priceless mem-
ory to me that I could vote for the martyr
to liberty, the emancipator of a race, and
the savior of the only free government
the world has ever known. [Great cheer-
ing.] You gentlemen did not have that privilege, but
it having been denied you there will be
some satisfaction to you to vote for the
party of Lincoln, which rallied the young
men of the country around the banner of
liberty, union and national honor between
1860 and 1865 (applause) and now summon
you under the same glorious banner. [Ren-
ewed applause.]

I cannot omit here to make a quotation
from Mr. Lincoln, written to the young
men of Illinois on June 25, 1848. Mr.
Lincoln said: 'Now as to the young men.
You must not wait to be brought forward
by the older men. You young men get
together; form a rough and ready club,
have regular meetings and speeches
Take in everybody you can get. As you
go along, gather up all the shrewd, wild
boys about town, whether just of age, or
a little under age. Let everyone play the
part he can play best. Some speak, some
sing and all holler. [Great laughter and
applause.] Your meetings will be of even-
ings. The older men and women will go
to hear you and see you. It will not only
contribute to the election of old Senek,
but it will be interesting pastime and im-
proving to the intellectual faculties of all
engaged. Do not fail to do this.' [Great
applause.]

I commend these homely words of Mr.
Lincoln to the young men of the country.
Such organizations as he advises will have
powerful influence in the political contest
which is now upon us. They will not only
inspire the young men, but will cheer the
hearts of the old guards of the Republican
party. [Applause.] It is seldom given to
the first voters of this country to start in
so important national contest where
so much is involved and where so many
interests are at stake. It is a year, too,
when party decisions count for little;
when men of all parties are united in the
common object to save the country from
dishonor and its currency from degrada-
tion. It is always safe, young gentlemen,
to range yourselves on the side of your
country. [Applause.] It is always wise
to stand against lawlessness and repudia-
tion. [Renewed applause and cries of
'that's right!'] It is always patriotic to
stand against those who are opposed to
law and order and who would raise artifi-
cial barriers between classes or sections in
the United States. [Great applause.] I
congratulate you upon the glorious oppor-
tunities you have, and appreciating those
opportunities I am sure you will use them
for the welfare of the people and the glory
of the country. [Cheers.]

My fellow citizens, I ventured a few
weeks ago to suggest in a public speech
that I made, that it would be better to
let the mills than to open the mints.
[Great cheering and cries of 'that's
right!'] I see that some of our political
adversaries criticize the statement saying
that it is 'putting the cart before the
horse.' They seem to think that the way
to open the woolen mills, for example, is
to start a yardstick factory. [Great
laughter and applause.] They forget that
you must make cloth before you can
measure it (renewed laughter) and that
the weaver must be employed before the
yardstick is required. [Applause.] But
they say the yardstick is too long. I
answer if you make a yardstick 19 inches
instead of 36 inches, its present length,
you will not increase the output of cloth
or its value or give an additional day's
labor to an American weaver. [Great
applause.]

Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our in-
dustrial enterprises, add to the actual
earnings of anybody, or enhance the real
value of anything. [Great applause and
cries of 'that's right!'] More cloth
might require more yardsticks (laughter),
but more yardsticks or shorter ones will
not create a demand for more cloth. [Re-
newed laughter and cries of 'good, good!']
Nor will short dollars from wide open
mints free to all the world increase our
factories. [Applause and cries of 'you
are right!'] More factories at work will
find work for the good dollars now in
their hiding places, and find employment
for the good men now idle at their homes.
[Tremendous cheering.] Industry must
come first. Labor precedes all else. It is
the foundation of wealth; it is the creator
of wealth. [Applause.]

Its active employment puts money in
circulation and sends it coursing through
every artery of trade. [Great applause
and cries of 'that's right!'] The mints
don't distribute it in that way. [Cries of
'you bet they don't!'] Start the factories
in full blast and the money will flow from
bank and vault. The lender will seek the
borrower, not as now, the borrower the
lender. [Great cheering and cries of 'that's
right!'] Start the factories and put
American machinery in operation and
there will not be an idle man in the
country who is willing and able to work;
there will not be an American home
where hunger and want will not disappear
at once; [great applause and cries of
'that's right!']; and there will not be a far-
mer who will not be cheered and benefited
by his improved home markets and by
the better and steadier prices for his pro-
ducts. [Renewed applause and cries of
'that's right!']

Credits will take the place of debts. The
wasted earnings of the poor will be re-
stored. A surplus will take the place of
a deficiency in the public treasury. [Cries
of 'that's right!'] Plenty and prosperity
will return to us again, and do not forget
men and women of Wood county, that
you cannot coin prosperity (great cheer-
ing) and you cannot revive industries
through the mints. [Great applause and
cries of 'that's right!'] They come
through labor and confidence, skill and
enterprise and honesty—and they will
come no other way. [Great applause.]

NO 'CRIME OF '73.'

Senator John Sherman Shows There Was
No Secret Legislation.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—A local paper
publishes a signed article from Senator
John Sherman, dated at Mansfield, in
which he replies to Mr. Bryan and
others who refer to the 'crime of '73.'
Senator Sherman says that many pages
of the Congressional Record show in-
disputable proofs that the clause in the
act of 1873 stopping the coinage of the
silver dollar was not surreptitiously and
clandestinely passed through con-
gress.

The senator reviews this history of
that legislation showing that there was
an unusually long agitation, not only in
both branches of congress, but also in
the committees of both houses and also
in the treasury department before the
bill was prepared. The senator says:
'I have never been able to see what
motive could have existed for secrecy in
this matter. On April 25, 1870, when
the bill was sent to the committee on
finance by the secretary of the treasury
the silver dollar was worth \$1.0612 in
the markets of the world. Germany
had not yet sold her silver or adopted
the gold standard. There was no indi-
cation whatever of the fall of silver,
and no one could foresee that it was
destined to rapidly decline in price. No
one asked to have the dollar coined
and no one was opposed to its discon-
tinuance.'

The senator refers to the frequent
messages between the treasury depart-
ment and the committees and the un-
usually large number of copies of the
reports on the bill and of the
bill itself that were ordered printed
for distribution. The bill was studied
by many men outside of congress dur-
ing the three years or more of its con-
sideration, and many of these financiers
were given hearings on this bill before
the committee. The secretary of the
treasury in his annual reports of '70,
'71 and '72 called the special attention
of congress to this bill. In his report
of 1873 the secretary of the treasury
said: 'I suggest such alteration as
will prohibit the coinage of the silver
dollar for circulation in this country,'
dwelling upon his reasons therefor at
length. This bill came to congress
April 25, 1870, and became a law Feb.
12, 1873, nearly three years after its in-
troduction and during which time it
was constantly before the public. The
senator concludes his article thus:

'There was not only nothing secret
or surreptitious in the passage of the
act of 1873, but every step accompa-
nying its origin, introduction, considera-
tion and passage received as much pub-
licity as could be given to a bill. But
the silver dollar was out of circulation
long before the law of 1873 was enacted.
It was a thing of the past, lost to sight;
concealed by Hamilton in 1793, sus-
pended by Jefferson in 1806, practically
demonetized by Benton and the men of
1834 under Andrew Jackson, ignored
by two generations, except as a conven-
ience for the exportation of silver bull-
ion, and called back to the mind of the
present generation only because silver
has fallen in price and is deemed more
valuable as coin than as bullion. Never
was a more unjust or unwarrantable
charge made than that the act of 1873
was passed secretly, by stealth, and
with the object of concealing any part
of it from the public.'

Addressed by John Sherman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Senator John
Sherman addressed the Monday meet-
ing of the Commercial McKinley Club
No. 1 in this city. His presence was
entirely unexpected, he having just re-
turned from a trip through Montana
and the west. At the urgent request of
club members he consented to make a
short speech and a large crowd greeted
him.

To Assist Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Demo-
cratic leaders here have arranged for a
trio of well known campaign speakers
to assist Mr. Bryan on his stump-
ing tour through West Virginia. They
will include Representative Benton Mc-
Millin of Tennessee, Jeff Chandler of
California and Silston Hutchins of
New Hampshire.



"Everybody Likes It."

Battle Ax PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its
exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich
men chew because of its high grade, and the kind
the poor men can afford to chew because of its
great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice
the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade
brands.

Pretty printing.

OUR work is not always perfect; but nine times out of ten, and six days in the week, we are doing the best work in eastern Ohio. We're equipped for it.

AN ARGUMENT:—There are eggs and eggs; the egg of yesterday looks, feels, measures and weighs like the egg of yesterday, but there's a slight difference in another respect, and that difference is worth money. It's just so with printing; the difference between the unpracticed and poor is slight to be sure, but it's a difference that counts every time. It costs money, but printing bills from an expense to an investment.

News Review.

This is the **SEAL** that appears on every Genuine loaf of **MARVIN'S QUAKER BREAD.**

EST. 1815

MARVIN'S QUAKER BREAD.

DON'T TAKE IMITATIONS. Sent by Express Daily from Pittsburgh Hot from the Oven.

RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S KIDNEY PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases. For the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Pimples, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Night Emissions, Youthful Excess, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every bottle we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
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One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,
ISAAC F. MACK,
ALBERT C. DOUGLASS,

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court,
P. M. SMITH.

For Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.

For Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. M'NUTT.

For Recorder,
ED. M. CROSSER.

For Commissioner,
CHRIS. BOWMAN.

For Inferior Director,
L. C. HOOPES.

For Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

NEVER look at your friend through
the eyes of his enemies.

The man who aims to array class
against class is an enemy to the masses
and to the peace and prosperity of any
community.

The frankness with which General
Sherwood acknowledged his mission
of arraying the masses against the classes
shocked even the flightiest of Populists
last night.

Though his brow was bared and his
silvery hair shown appropriately before
his audience, there were many of
men at the Wellsville meeting who knew
General Sherwood was talking through
his hat.

TRUE MANHOOD.

To do unto others as you would have
others do unto you. To bear neither
hatred or malice against any human
creature. To battle against evil when-
ever and wherever it strikes your
pathway or comes into your life, cur-
rying neither fear nor favor from anyone.
To remember that Love covereth
a multitude of sins. To stand by your
friends in every emergency, and to do
good rather than evil to your enemies.
To make it your aim to have "clean
hands and a pure heart."

OHIO'S DUTY.

Ohio has a duty to perform this year.
While present indications point to a
glorious victory for protection and honest
money in November, the Republican
leaders must not abandon one effort,
nor cease their vigilance, until the votes
have been placed in the box and counted.
The Bryanite calculators in Chicago
have scattered throughout the west a
glaring insult to this state. They have
attempted to bolster up the failing coun-
try of their fanatical friends by predict-
ing that Ohio would give 25,000 for
Bryan over McKinley. Ohio will do
nothing of the sort. Even now it is sure
for double that number of votes in ma-
jority for McKinley, but it should be
more. Two years ago the Democrats
bowed low under a mighty avalanche of
Republican ballots, and last year they
were almost swept from the state. If
this can be done when the issue is as
nothing, what can be the result with the
leading statesman of America heading
the ticket, and principles at stake which
mean widespread prosperity or damning
poverty? Ohio should come dashing to
the front with a majority of no less than
150,000 in November. Not a man should
falter. Let not overconfidence interpose
to hinder the advancement. If all will
do their duty, and the fight is continued
from now until election day, the Demo-
crats will hear a cheer from Ohio that
will sound louder than a blast from
their thousand silver trumpets.

FARMERS' RIGHT

To Demand Equal Protection
With Other Producers

IN THE COUNTRY'S TARIFF LAW.

Ably Championed in an Address by Mc-
Kinley to a Delegation of Farmers
From Harrison County—The Terrible
Loss of the Wool Growers of the States
Under the Wilson Law—Protection For
This Great Industry Was Refused.

In an address delivered by Major Mc-
Kinley to a large delegation of farmers
from Harrison county who visited him
on Sept. 14 he said:

"The last three years have been years
of great trial, not only to the woolgrow-
ers of your county, but to the entire
country. You have seen your crops dis-
appear and your flocks diminish in
value to an extent that previous to 1892
you would not have believed was possi-
ble. I remember in 1891 to have deliv-
ered an address in the city of Cadiz to
the assembled farmers of Harrison coun-
ty, in which I undertook to predict what
would happen if we had free wool in
the United States. There were few men
in that great audience who believed my
prediction then. What do you think of
it now, farmers of Harrison county?"

[Cries of "We think it all right."] "In 1891 you had, according to your
banners displayed here today, 133,503
sheep of an average value of \$5 per
head. In 1896 you have but 92,000 sheep
worth only \$1.50 per head. In 1891 you
received from 30 to 32 cents per pound
for your wool; in 1896, for the same
grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per
pound. This enormous loss to a great
industry is truly astounding, and calls
for serious consideration and prompt
remedy, if one can be found, and the
only remedy I have in the United
States is by the ballot, and if it is pro-
tection you want, you know what party
carries the banner of protection. [En-
thusiastic cheering and cries of "What's
the matter with McKinley? He's all
right."]

"Prior to the enactment of the Wilson
tariff law you had enjoyed, almost with-
out interruption from the beginning of
the government, a tariff on your prod-
uct to protect you from the competition
of the cheaper lands and the cheaper
labor of other countries. By that act
your product was made free and opened
up the unrestricted competition of all
the wool of the world.

"What makes that act more inde-
fensible is, first, that it was singling
out one of the greatest industries of the
country for immediate sacrifice, leaving
other industries having no greater claim
upon the consideration of the govern-
ment practically unharmed. [Cries of
"That's right."]

"As showing the importance of your
industry, it is only necessary to say that
in 1892 there were 700,000 woolgrowers
in the United States—700,000 people
whose occupation was that of wool-
growing. There were probably one-
fourth as many more who were owners
of small flocks of sheep in the United
States. This industry employed, be-
sides those who owned the flocks, it is
estimated, at least 500,000 laborers, rep-
resenting, with those who were dependent
upon them, nearly 2,500,000 people.
There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160
acres each, devoted to this industry; and
the mountainous regions and the vast
plains of the great west, which are not
adapted to other kinds of farming, have
been utilized in this great industry and
made valuable. Every one of these
farms, comprising 160 acres of land—
112,000,000 acres in all—have been seri-
ously injured by placing wool upon the
free list.

"In one of the agricultural papers of
the west I have seen a statement that
in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho
and western Montana there were 6,710,
746 sheep, which were worth in 1892
\$13,421,000, and which in 1896 were
worth only \$6,710,000. In 1892 we had
\$7,273,553 sheep in the United States
valued at \$125,000,000. In 1896 we had
\$5,298,000 valued at \$65,000,000; and
the total imports of woolen goods in
1892, under the Republican protective
tariff law, was a little above \$37,000,000,
and in 1896, under the Wilson tariff
law, these imports amounted to more
than \$90,000,000. [Cries of "Hurrah for
McKinley and the Republican party."]

Defended the Farmers in Congress.
"On the second day of April, 1888, in
presenting the minority report in oppo-
sition to the Mills tariff bill in the na-
tional house of representatives I said:

"Wool on the free list is a deadly
assault upon a great agricultural inter-
est, and will fall with terrible severity
upon a million people, their households
and dependencies. It will destroy in-
vested capital, unsettle established
values, wrest from flock masters their
life time earnings, bankrupt thousands
of our best and most industrious farmers
and drive them into other branches
of agriculture already overcrowded.
[Cries of "That's what it has done."]
It is a vicious and indefensible blow
at the entire agricultural interests of the
country." [Cries of "You are right."]

"Alexander Hamilton, in his report
upon manufacturers made to congress
104 years ago, said: 'This idea of an
extensive domestic market for the sur-
plus produce of the soil, is of the first
importance. It is, of all things, that
which most effectually conduces to a
flourishing state of agriculture.'"

"Thomas Jefferson said: 'Experience
has taught me that manufacturers are
as necessary to our independence as to
our comfort. The duties we lay on all
articles of foreign manufacture which
prudence requires us to establish at
home, with the patriotic determination
of every good citizen to use no foreign
goods can be made at home, se-
cures us against a reliance on foreign
dependency. My own idea is that we
should encourage home manufactures
to the extent of our own consumption.'"

"I have said that the home market
is the best market. You know that from
experience; and the home market is
made better by increasing our factories
and giving employment to idle work-
ingmen. [Great cheering.] Put every idle
man in the country to work, and your
consumers will be increased. [Applause
and cries of "That's right." And
when your consumers are increased,
then your market is improved and the
better the price you receive for your
product. [Cries of "Good, good, and
great applause."]

Information For All.

Too much cannot be said in praise of
the penny publication Present Prob-
lems. Four numbers have thus far
been issued, and each contains an excel-
lent discussion on the money question.

No. 1 is a 48-page pamphlet entitled
"The Free Coinage Problem." It is a
most excellent treatment of the whole
free coinage problem, showing its bear-
ings on farmers, wage earners and the
general public.

No. 2 contains, besides other short
articles, the now famous "Horrible
Crime—The Demonetization of Iron
2,200 Years Ago," by Alex. P. Hull.

No. 3 is entitled "Free Coinage Dis-
sected." It is by ex-Congressman John
De Witt Warner, one of our best posted
men on the money question. He makes
good use of the 32 pages in this pam-
phlet. Besides laying bare the 16-to-1
question he indicates what must be the
final solution of the coinage and cur-
rency questions.

No. 4 is entitled "Sixteen to One
Versus Wages." It is also by Mr. War-
ner. It shows from statistics in this
and other countries that actual wages
have always and everywhere declined
when paid in depreciating money, and
have risen, when paid in gold. His sta-
tistics and arguments are full and con-
clusive. No one who understands them
will attempt to answer them.

This admirable series of timely little
pamphlets undoubtedly furnish both
the best and the cheapest information
on this question for the general reader.
They are a convenient size for carrying
in the pocket, are illustrated and are
printed in attractive form with neat
covers.

They are published semi-monthly by
the Present Problems Publishing Co.,
57 Park place, New York city. The
subscription price is 20 cents per year;
single copies, 1 cent each. Sample copies
will be sent free to writers or speakers
on the money question, who are likely to
use large quantities of the pamphlets.
They are found to be satisfactory.

These Are Not Crimes.

Mankind progressed from the use of
rowboats to sailing vessels and steam-
ships. It is not "enmity" to sailing
vessels that makes us travel by steam-
ships. It is no "unfriendly act" of a
great newspaper against hand presses if
it uses steam presses. It is no "crime"
against horses if we transport our goods
by railroads. Neither is it enmity to
silver nor an unfriendly act, nor a crime
toward it, if other nations and our own
use gold for the transfer of values. We
will continue to use rowboats and sail-
ing vessels as well as steamships, just
as we will continue to use copper and
silver as well as gold. No act of con-
gress could, however, give to our sailing
vessels the great and almost unailing
swiftness of our ocean steamers. Not
even an international agreement would
accomplish it.—D. Ochs.

Free Silver and Cheap Wheat.

The evil day of the western grower
has now come. The wheat growers of
Russia and Argentina are underselling
him and driving him from the market.
Silver is not doing it, but these competi-
tors are by offering their wheat at a
lower price. They were influencing its
price long before the silver agitation
began, and they will continue to influ-
ence it whatever our government may
do with silver. This country is not the
entire commercial world, and, much as
we may wish it, cannot by any juggling
with silver advance by 1 cent a bushel
the price of wheat in the markets of the
world—and for the very obvious reason
that foreign buyers are not dependent
on our market.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Does Your Salary Go Too Far?

The Detroit Tribune, a free silver pa-
per, says: "It is true that under an era
of higher prices fixed salaries will not
go so far as now, but now they go too
far, and their purchasing power ought
to be reduced. These salaries were
mostly established before the hard times
set in and now represent vastly more
than was intended when the salaries
were created."

Don't you suppose wages will be af-
fected just like salaries? Do you believe
their purchasing power ought to be
reduced?"

Arguing For Flat Money.

All the arguments in favor of free
silver rest on the fact that silver is
cheap; that the silver in a dollar is
worth less than 100 cents. If this makes
silver good material out of which to
coin dollars, the paper is still better, for
it is worth almost nothing. If the stamp
of the government can make 53 cents
(or 61 cents) worth of silver as good as
a dollar, then it can make a piece of
paper equally good. This was clearly
the idea of the minds of the framers of
the Chicago platform.—New York
Times.

Are You Getting Wages?

On Aug. 8 the Shelbyville county
(Ind.) teachers' institute, knowing that
if they were paid in silver it would re-
duce their incomes, unanimously adopt-
ed this resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be stipulated in all
contracts made between the trustees and the
teachers that the teachers' wages shall be paid
in gold or its equivalent.

Andrew Jackson

Was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2,
1834, he said: "The progress of our gold
coinage is creditable to the officers of
the mint and promises in a short period
to furnish the country with a sound and
portable currency."

Is It Too Easy to Make a Living?

The silver men promise to make it
harder by doubling all prices.

If your wages double you will be no
better off and if they do not double you
will be much worse off than now.

The question will never be settled un-
til you determine the simple question
whether the laboring man is entitled to
have a gold dollar if he earns it or
whether you are going to cheat him
with something else.—Senator Stewart.

ON MCKINLEY'S LAWN.

The Major Addressed Two
More Delegations.

ONE FROM WOOD COUNTY, OHIO.

The Other Came From Muncie, Indiana.
Ladies' McKinley Club With the First
Crowd of Visitors—Text of the Major's
First Speech.

CANTON, O., Sept. 24.—Two more
delegations have visited Major McKin-
ley and heard speeches from the Rep-
ublican candidate on his lawn. The first
was from Wood county, O., and there
was in the delegation the ladies' Mc-
Kinley club of Bowling Green, the mem-
bers wearing white Tam O'Shanter
with gold bands; the McKinley First
Voters of Bowling Green in full
uniforms of white, the Bowling Green
McKinley and Hobart club, two bands
and a number of unorganized citizens.
Attorney R. S. Parker of Bowling
Green spoke for the delegation.

The second delegation came from
Muncie, Ind. They came on a special
train of five coaches and included four
bands, the First Voters' club, Pros-
perity McKinley club and the veteran
soldiers. The address was made by
Attorney E. A. Needham.

To the Wood county delegation, Major
McKinley said:

I am very glad to meet at my home this
representative delegation from Wood
county. I cannot imagine a body of citi-
zens more representative than that which
I see before me here today—men and
women, old and young, workingmen and
farmers, men of every profession and call-
ing in your county, and it indicates to me
that no matter what may be asserted in
other quarters of the country, there is no
such thing known as "classes" in Wood
county. [Great applause and cries of
"that's right."]

I am especially glad to make suitable
reference to the women who have accom-
panied me with their presence today.
[Cheers.] They are a mighty factor in
our progress and civilization and they
have been most potential in every crisis
of American history. [Cries of "cheer-
ing."] I am glad to know that they are
interested in the party of good morals,
good politics, good government and pub-
lic and private honesty. [Great applause.]
The essence of this body of young men
who are to vote for the first time next
November is to me an inspiring sight, and
that you are so soon to enjoy the price-
less privilege of citizenship must be to all
of you an inspiring thought for at least
one hour have been enjoying our free in-
stitutions, the protection and opportunity of
our laws without any political power or
responsibility. You are soon to assume
your share in government and bear your
share of duty and responsibility. I wonder,
as I look into your faces, whether you
fully appreciate the privilege and honor
which you are so soon to have.

I fear sometimes that few of us estimate
suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us
with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our
liberties and institutions and is our surest
safety. It is the constitutional mode of
expressing the popular will. Through it
public policies are determined and public
laws enacted. Through it administrations
are changed and administrations are
made. Through it our whole govern-
mental machinery is conducted. It is in-
deed a privilege of incalculable value and
should be valued as such by every young man.
With the privilege comes grave responsibility
in its use. It should express the intelli-
gence and judgment and conscience of the
voter. It should never be employed for
any base use. It should be exercised with
courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should
never, no never, be thrown against public
dishonor. [Great applause.] I recall,
my young men, my young women, with what
a thrill of pride I exercised, for the first
time, the full prerogative of citizenship. I
have not realized greater pride since.

I felt that I had some part in the govern-
ment, and the period and circumstances
when I cast my first vote may have made
a deeper impression upon me than it other-
wise would, but I recall it now after 32
years with sensations of joy and satisfac-
tion. [Applause.] In the crisis of war,
when the field of conflict was not the
battlefield but the Congress, my first vote
was cast for Abraham Lincoln. [Great
applause.] It is to me a priceless mem-
ory. What a glorious privilege to have
been permitted to vote for a candidate for
the presidency who was so true to his con-
science in the greatest peril of his life with
the services of Washington, the father of
his country. [Applause.] Priceless mem-
ory to me that I could vote for the martyr
to liberty, the emancipator of a race, and
the only free government among men.
[Great cheering.] You gentlemen did not
have that privilege, but it having been de-
nied you there will be some satisfaction to
you to vote for the man of Lincoln, who
led the young men of the country under the
banner of liberty, union and national honor
between 1860 and 1865 [applause] and now
summon you under the same glorious banner.
[Renewed applause.]

I cannot omit here to make a quotation
from Mr. Lincoln, written to the young
men of Illinois on June 22, 1848. Mr.
Lincoln said: "Now as to the young men.
You must not wait to be brought forward
by the older men. You young men get
together; form a rough and ready club,
and have regular meetings and speeches.
Take in everybody you can get. As you
go along, gather up all the shrewd, wild
boys about town, whether they be of age,
or a little under age. Let everyone play
the part he can play best. Some speak, some
sing and all holler. [Great laughter and
applause.] Your meetings will be of even-
ing. The older men and women will go
to hear you and see you. It will not only
contribute to the election of old Seak,
but it will be interesting pastime and im-
proving to the intellectual faculties of all
engaged. Do not fail to do this." [Great
applause.]

I commend these homely words of Mr.
Lincoln to the young men of the country.
Such organizations as he advises will have
powerful influence in the political contest
which is now upon us. They will not only
inspire the young men, but will cheer the
hearts of the old guards of the Republican
party. [Applause.] It is seldom given to
the first voters of this country to start in
so an important national contest, where
so much is involved and where so many
interests are at stake. It is a year, too,
when old party divisions count for little;
when men of all parties are united in the
common object to save the country from
dishonor and its currency from degrada-
tion. It is always safe, young gentlemen,
to range yourselves on the side of your
country. [Applause.] It is always wise
to stand against dishonestness and repudi-
ation. [Renewed applause and cries of
"that's right." It is always patriotic to
stand against those who are opposed to
law and order and who would raise arti-
ficial barriers between classes or sections in
the United States. [Great applause.] I
congratulate you upon the glorious oppor-
tunities you have, and appreciating those
opportunities I am sure you will use them
for the welfare of the people and the glory
of the country. [Cheers.]

My fellow citizens, I ventured a few
weeks ago to suggest in a public speech
that I made, that it would be better to
open the mint than to open the white
[Great cheering and cries of "that's
right."]

again." I see that some of our political
adversaries criticize the statement saying
that it is "putting the cart before the
horse." They seem to think that the way
to open the woolen mills, for example, is
to start a yardstick factory. [Great
laughter and applause.] They forget that
you must make cloth before you can
measure it [renewed laughter] and that
the weaver must be employed before the
yardstick is required. [Applause.] But
they say the yardstick is too long. I
answer if you make a yardstick 19 inches
instead of 36 inches, its present length,
you will not increase the output of cloth
or its value or give an additional day's
labor to an American weaver. [Great
applause.]

Nor will a 32-cent dollar increase our in-
dustrial enterprises, add to the actual
earnings of anybody, or enhance the real
value of anything. [Great applause and
cries of "that's right." More cloth
might require more yardsticks [laughter],
but more yardsticks or shorter ones will
not create a demand for more cloth. [Re-
newed laughter and cries of "good, good."]
Nor will short dollars from wide open
mints free to all the world increase our
factories. [Applause and cries of "you
are right." More factories at work will
find work for the good dollars now in
their hiding places and find employment
for the good men now idle at their homes.
[Tremendous cheering.] Industry must
come first. Labor precedes all else. It is
the foundation of wealth; it is the creator
of wealth. [Applause.]

Its active employment puts money in
circulation and sends it coursing through
every artery of trade. [Great applause
and cries of "that's right." The mints
don't distribute it in that way. [Cries of
"you bet they don't." Start the factories
in full blast and the money will flow from
bank and vault. The lender will seek the
borrower, not as now, the borrower the
lender. [Great cheering and cries of "that's
right." Start the factories and put
American machinery in operation and
there will not be an idle man in the
country who is willing and able to work;
there will not be an American home
where hunger and want will not disappear
at once; [great applause and cries of
"that's right"; and there will not be a far-
mer who will not be cheered and benefited
by his improved home markets and by
the better and steadier prices for his pro-
ducts. [Renewed applause and cries of
"that's right."]

[Credits will take the place of debts. The
wasted earnings of the poor will be re-
stored. A surplus will take the place of
a deficiency in the public treasury. [Cries
of "that's right." Plenty and prosperity
will return to us again; and do not forget,
men and women of Wood county, that
you cannot have prosperity [great cheer-
ing] and you cannot revive industries
through the mints. [Great applause and
cries of "that's right." They come
through labor and confidence, skill and
enterprise and honesty—and they will
come no other way. [Great applause.]

NO "CRIME OF '73."

Senator John Sherman Shows There Was
No Secret Legislation.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—A local paper
publishes a signed article from Senator
John Sherman, dated at Mansfield, in
which he replies to Mr. Bryan and
others who refer to the "crime of '73." Senator
Sherman says that many pages
of the Congressional Record show in-
disputable proofs that the clause in the
act of 1873 stopping the coinage of the
silver dollar was not surreptitiously
and clandestinely passed through con-
gress.

The senator reviews this history of
that legislation showing that there was
an unusually long agitation, not only in
both branches of congress, but also in
the committees of both houses and also
in the treasury department before the
bill was prepared. The senator says:

"I have never been able to see what
motive could have existed for secrecy in
this matter. On April 25, 1870, when
the bill was sent to the committee on
finance by the secretary of the treasury
the silver dollar was worth \$1.03 in
the markets of the world. Germany
had not yet sold her silver or adopted
the gold standard. There was no indi-
cation whatever of the fall of silver,
and no one could foresee that it was
destined to rapidly decline in price.
No one asked to have the dollar coined
and no one was opposed to its discon-
tinuance."

The senator refers to the frequent
messages between the treasury depart-
ment and the committees and the un-
usually large number of copies of the
reports on the bill and of the bill
itself that were ordered printed
for distribution. The bill was studied
by many men outside of congress dur-
ing the three years or more of its con-
sideration, and many of these financiers
were given hearings on this bill before
the committee. The secretary of the
treasury in his annual reports of '70,
'71 and '72 called the special attention
of congress to this bill. In his report
of 1873 the secretary of the treasury
said: "I suggest such alterations as
will prohibit the coinage of the silver
dollar for circulation in this country,"
dwelling upon his reasons therefor at
length. This bill came to congress
April 25, 1870, and became a law Feb.
12, 1873, nearly three years after its in-
troduction and during which time it
was constantly before the public. The
senator concludes his article thus:

"There was not only nothing secret
or surreptitious in the passage of the
act of 1873, but every step accompany-
ing its origin, introduction, considera-
tion and passage received as much pub-
licity as could be given to a bill. But
the silver dollar was out of circulation
long before the law of 1873 was enacted.
It was a thing of the past, lost to sight;
conceived by Hamilton in 1792, sus-
pended by Jefferson in 1806, practically
demonetized by Benton and the men of
1834 under Andrew Jackson, ignored
by two generations, except as a conven-
ience for the exportation of silver bull-
ion and called back to the mind of the
present generation only because silver
has fallen in price and is deemed more
valuable as coin than as bullion. Never
was a more unjust or unwarrantable
charge made than that the act of 1873
was passed secretly, by stealth, and
with the object of concealing any part
of it from the public."

Addressed by John Sherman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Senator John
Sherman addressed the Monday meet-
ing of the Commercial McKinley Club
No. 1 in this city. His presence was
entirely unexpected, he having just re-
turned from a trip through Montana
and the west. At the urgent request of
club members he consented to make a
short speech and a large crowd greeted
him.

To Assist Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Demo-
cratic leaders here have arranged for a
trio of well known campaign speakers
to assist Mr. Bryan on his stump tour
through West Virginia. They will
include Representative Benton Mc-
Millin of Tennessee, Jeff Chandler of
California and Stilson Hutchins of
New Hampshire.



"Everybody Likes It."

Battle Ax PLUG

Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its
exceedingly fine quality.

Because of the economy there is in buying it.
Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich
men chew because of its high grade, and the kind
the poor men can afford to chew because of its
great size.

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice
the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade
brands.

Pretty Printing.

OUR work is not always perfect, but nine times out of ten, and six days in the week, we are doing the best work in eastern Ohio. We're equipped for it.

AN ARGUMENT:—There are eggs and eggs; the egg of yesterday looks, feels, measures and weighs like the egg of last month, but there's a slight difference in another respect, money. It's just so with printing; the difference between the good work and poor is slight to the unpracticed discernment, but it's a difference that counts every time. It costs more, but printing bills from an expense to an investment.

News Review.

This is the
SEAL
that appears on
every Genuine
loaf of—
MARVIN'S QUAKER BREAD.

EST. 1815

DR. MOTT'S
NERVE
PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases. Pains the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Pains in the Back, Impotence, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Excess, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every 60 pills there is a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Will Need's Opera House Pharmacy, Sixth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.

TYNAN TO BE FREE.

England Abandons Her Demand For His Extradition.

FRANCE WOULD HAVE REFUSED.

The Man Edward Bell, Arrested In Glasgow Identified as a Son of the Late Patrick Ivory of Tulsa—Explosives Found In London.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—There is good authority for the statement that, in face of the certainty that it would be refused, England has abandoned her demand upon France for the extradition of P. J. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1."



P. J. TYNAN.

whom Scotland Yard officers have charged with concealing a dynamite conspiracy.

A Dublin special says: It has been ascertained that the man who was arrested in Glasgow as Edward Bell, charged with being implicated with Tynan in the dynamite conspiracy and whose identity was later fixed as Edward J. Ivory of New York, is the son of the late Patrick Ivory of Tulsa, whose family is most respectable.

He was apprenticed to a grocery and spirit store in Wexford street, Dublin, where at the same time Kelly, Molloy, and McCaffrey, who were implicated in the Phoenix park murders, resided. Young Bell or Ivory emigrated to the United States in 1883 and opened a liquor store on a corner of Lexington avenue in New York city. He returned to Ireland upon the death of his father a few years ago.

DETERMINED TO KILL THE CZAR.

Large Amount of Cordite Found Among Russians In London.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—It transpired that enough of the explosive known as cordite to blow up a house has been discovered hidden in the hollow of a pillar on Stamford street, which is inhabited by Russian Hebrews, who are suspected of nihilism. The police are now actively searching the premises in that neighborhood.

The czar and czarina are recuperating from the excitement attending their arrival and with the exception of a drive about Balmoral there was no special incident of note.

Queen Victoria has been receiving an enormous number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world on her reign becoming the longest in English history.

WHAT DOES RUSSIA MEAN?

A Move Against Japan In The East Is Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says it is believed there that the dispatch of a Russian squadron to Shanghai will be the first result of an agreement reached between Li Hung Chang and Russia, which is viewed with great anxiety and suspicion in Japan. China, it is added, is rapidly repairing the docks and workshops of Port Arthur and is storing there vast quantities of coal. It is thought that these movements indicate a startling development in Russian policy.

An Incendiary Fire.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 24.—Fire has gutted the five-story building occupied by A. B. Hall & Co., wholesale grocery, and damaged the adjacent building. The loss on stock is about \$35,000, with \$10,000 insurance. The damage to buildings is estimated at \$15,000. Frank McNally, a fireman, was killed. James McNally, a young man formerly employed by the firm was arrested as an incendiary.

Accused of Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Ex-Alderman Salo W. Roth, has been indicted by the grand jury for the embezzlement of \$18,373 from the Victor Hugo Building and Loan association, while he was secretary of that association. Charges of embezzlement from the National Building and Loan association, involving \$42,000 are still pending.

Pleasant Time Awaits Ward.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—A. K. Ward, the \$90,000 forger and embezzler, who has been on bail for several months, has been again indicted for forgery on three additional counts, amounting to about \$4,000. This makes 65 indictments a total. If found guilty on all the counts Ward will have to serve 1,425 years in prison.

A False Charge Killed Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Rev. Mr. M. F. Colburn, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, is dead. His death is attributed to paresis caused by worry over a hideous charge made against him by a policeman of Golden Gate park. The charge was completely disproved.

Railroad Collision In England.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A collision between an express and an excursion train has occurred at the March, Cambridge-shire station of the Great Eastern railroad. Both trains were wrecked and 17 persons were injured, many of them sustaining serious injuries.

GOLD IMPORTS CONTINUE.

Any Stoppage Will Only Be Temporary. More Shipments Coming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Representative foreign banking houses estimate that of the first \$15,000,000 in gold imported in the movement to this country about \$10,000,000 was shipped against sterling loans and about \$5,000,000 against commercial bills. Of the balance of the \$40,000,000 or thereabouts engaged in all to date \$25,000,000 was drawn against commercial bills. It is still believed that the influx of gold from Europe to the United States can only be temporarily, if at all, interrupted. A number of the sterling loans mature next month.

The steamship Servia, leaving Liverpool today, has on board \$1,000,000 in gold, consigned to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston.

A Washington special says: The treasury department has received information of the expected arrival today at San Francisco of \$2,500,000 in English sovereigns, which will be deposited in the United States mint in that city in exchange for gold mint certificates, and these in turn will be deposited in exchange for currency to be paid to the importers in New York. This gold comes from Australia on the orders of New York bankers and brokers and comes via San Francisco, that being a shorter route than by way of Southampton. This shipment, added to amounts already reported in sight, will bring the reserve up to about \$124,500,000.

ENGLAND'S GREAT SCARE.

Fears Three Powers, If She Proceeds Against Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A profound stir has been caused by the statement made by John Bowles, member of parliament, at Shore-ditch, that he was authorized by the foreign office to say that Great Britain was confronted by an agreement between the three central powers of Europe and that if Great Britain attacked Turkey it would mean a European war.

The statement was made at a meeting called to express sympathy with the Armenians. Mr. Bowles said that if England had a free hand in the matter very few days would elapse before there would be a change in Turkey. He added that Great Britain was confronted by the agreement between the three powers and would have to face that combination.

TERRIFIC GALE IN BRITAIN.

Great Damage Especially Among the Coasting Craft—Slight Life Loss.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A terrific gale has swept over this city and the coasts of the United Kingdom. The storm played havoc with the trees in London parks and causing a great amount of damage among the coasting and fishing craft. The loss of life, however, is reported to be slight.

The Red Star line steamship Rhynland, Captain Beynon, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, arrived at Queens town and reported having passed through the full force of the gale. Heavy seas swept over her and flooded her deckhouse and staterooms. The mailboat running between Calais and Dover was badly damaged by the storm.

Corbett Placed Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—James J. Corbett, the professional pugilist, has been arrested in Ashbury Park on a requisition issued by the governor of New York. The charge is agreeing to engage in a prizefight, the indictment having been found at the same time as the one on which Fitzsimmons was arrested in this city last week. Corbett agreed to come to New York next Saturday to plead to the indictment, and was released under \$1,000 bonds.

The Bankers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—At the American Bankers' association convention held here last night, a lengthy paper discussing the question as to whether banks should go on bonds. Mr. Just took the position that they should not. A dozen or more subjects regarding the practical and technical operation of banks were presented and discussed informally.

No Purse For Corbett.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The National Sporting club has decided not to offer a purse for any match in which Corbett is engaged, but should Fitzsimmons arrange a suitable match with anyone else the club will offer a substantial purse.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cleveland—
Cleveland.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 5 0
Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3
Batteries—Zimmer and Wallace; Dexter and Fraser. Umpires—Sheridan and Enslie. Attendance, 800.

At Washington—
Washington.....1 0 1 0 2 0 2 3—9 9
New York.....1 0 2 0 0 0 4 7—7 15
Batteries—McGuire and Norton; Warner and Seymour. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 3,100.

At Philadelphia—
Philadelphia.....7 4 0 1 0 1 1 21—17 21
Brooklyn.....3 2 0 0 7 1 3—16 44
Batteries—Grady, Orth and Carney; Grim Payne and Abbey. Umpire—Phelan. Attendance, 700.

Standing of the Clubs.

W	L	Pc	W	L	Pc		
Baltimore	39	37	506	New York	42	60	48
Cleveland	39	46	532	Philadelphia	41	66	48
Cincinnati	37	50	463	Washington	45	71	44
Boston	32	56	562	Brooklyn	56	72	43
Chicago	31	57	555	St. Louis	38	89	28
Pittsburg	35	61	516	Louisville	38	91	28

League Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Louisville; Baltimore at New York; Brooklyn at Philadelphia; Pittsburg at St. Louis and Boston at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 7 runs, 9 hits, 4 errors; New Castle, 11 runs, 13 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Campbell and Shaw; Brown and Donovan.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 5 runs, 7 hits, 6 errors; Washington, 3 runs, 3 hits, 4 errors. Batteries—Flaherty and Zihnam; Dinsmore and Mitchell.

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

St. Wayne at Saginaw; Toledo at Jackson; New Castle at Wheeling and Youngstown at Washington.

Interstate League Standing.

W	L	Pc	W	L	Pc		
Toledo	40	15	727	New Castle	23	38	43
Youngstown	37	18	498	Jackson	21	39	36
St. Wayne	29	19	556	Saginaw	18	32	36
Wheeling	25	30	453	Washington	16	34	30

WEYLER'S OLD BLUFF.

He Again Talks of Crushing the Insurgents.

KNOWS HE MUST MAKE A MOVE.

If He Don't Succeed In Defeating the Insurgents Very Soon, Cuba Will Be Lost to Spain—Pouring Troops Into Pinar Del Rio Province.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Captain General Weyler is preparing to assume the aggressive and will make a desperate effort to force the insurgents to a decisive battle. It is Weyler's opinion that the island is lost to Spain unless he can crush the insurgents in a great battle, and he is preparing to risk all on the result of such an engagement.

The reinforcements now arriving from Spain are being hurried to Pinar del Rio province as rapidly as possible. In the last week 15,000 troops have been sent into the province. Garrisons at Pinar del Rio city, Bahia, Honda, San Cayetano and Mantua have been strengthened and many new posts established along the Western railway.

General Arotas, with 6,000 fresh troops, is strengthening the trocha garrisons, which have been decimated by yellow fever. Weyler is also gathering a picked force of 8,000 men for service west of the trocha. This division the captain general intends to lead in person against Antonio Maceo, who is still entrenched south of Pinar del Rio city.

Weyler impressed his lieutenants that a junction between Maceo and Gomez must be prevented, and to this end an effort will be made to crush the former.

Weyler intended leaving Havana Sunday for Pinar del Rio with an escort of 2,000 cavalry, but postponed his departure owing to the great floods in the western province. The floods have almost destroyed the trocha, whole sections of the line being washed away.

General Arotas' headquarters at Artemisa have been destroyed and the entire line is under water just south of Artemisa. A guardhouse containing 40 Spaniards was washed away and every one of the Spaniards drowned. During the storm many insurgents crossed the trocha in boats while others swam.

As soon as the floods subside Weyler is expected to take the field in person.

THE THACHER MATTER.

Senator Hill and His Opponents Differ as to the Resolution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Senator David B. Hill said to your representative before returning to Albany: "The final outcome of the meeting of the state committee was a victory for those who are anxious to preserve our state organization, no matter what the divisions may be upon national issues. It was a victory for those who do not believe that a man is not a good party man unless he swallows everything or cannot stand upon a platform unless he believes in every statement in it unequalled."



THOMAS F. GRADY.

He said the effect that the resolution finally adopted was for the purpose of sending a committee to see Mr. Thacher as to his views is unequalled. He said the resolution, as finally adopted, said:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to notify the candidates on the state ticket of their nomination and that such committee report back to the state committee at a meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 28, the result of its action.

"Now," said Senator Hill, "that means just what it says, and it took the place of all the other resolutions. Acting under it the committee has no power to project its views at Mr. Thacher, but merely to announce to him his nomination. He will do the talking." And Senator Hill smiled a satisfied smile.

The clerk and secretary of the committee later verified the text of the resolution as given by Senator Hill. There were only two votes against it, and one (Senator Grady) not voting.

While the indications are that Senator Hill has thus far controlled the action of the state committee, it is possible that there may be trouble at the meeting next Monday unless by that time Mr. Thacher shall have made his position clear.

Thomas F. Grady, who fought Hill before the convention, is very bitter and is determined that some action must be taken against Thacher. He is Hill's fiercest opponent.

Norman C. Mack and State Committeeman Smith of Buffalo were asked what their views were. Mr. Smith who voted on the resolution said: "It was clearly the intent of the resolution and it was so stated, that the committee go to Albany and get a clearer statement of Mr. Thacher's attitude toward the Chicago platform. It was with that understanding that he voted, and the fact that the committee is to go on Friday and report back on Monday night is sufficient proof of that. If somebody has juggled with the thing since we passed it, why, we will find out on Monday."

BRYAN IN BROOKLYN.

A Big Meeting Held Under the Auspices of Labor Interests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—A big meeting, under the auspices of the labor interests, was given at Clermont rink last night in Brooklyn. Mr. Bryan spoke to about 8,000 people.

Mr. Bryan spoke at various points on his way from Philadelphia to New York.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The Military Have Entire Control In the City of Leadville.

DENVER, Sept. 24.—Governor McIntyre has sent a telegram of instructions to General Brooks at Leadville, giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in that city and district. General Brooks is specifically instructed to permit no interference from any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities. Lieutenant Byram, the United States officer attached to the governor's staff, was with him when the telegram was being drawn up, and on being asked if it gave General Brooks military power sufficient to enforce martial law replied that it did practically amount to martial law.

No further violence has been reported at Leadville, but as it is known that more than 500 model winchests are in possession of the rioters, as well as large supplies of dynamite, grave fears are entertained by both the citizens and the military.

Warrants have been issued for 25 members of the miners' union, including the president, vice president, secretary and the executive committee. Three of the men have been landed in jail. They are E. J. Dewar, secretary of the miners' union; Eugene Gannon, member of the executive committee, and Gomez Richards, a member of the union who does not hold any official position.

An attack has been made, presumably by the strikers or their sympathizers upon the Leadville Water works, located in California gulch, about two miles from town. A guard of 30 soldiers had been stationed at the works and the rioters were driven off.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Several Hundred Distinguished Veterans at the Reunion.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 24.—Several hundred distinguished veterans are here attending the twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Much of the first day was given over to the reception of visitors and regimental reunions.

A business session was held at which letters of regret were read from many prominent members of the society detained by campaign work or ill health. Numerous reports were presented, including that of General H. V. Boynton on the work of the Chickamauga park commission.

Grand Rapids, Columbus and Chattanooga have delegations here working for the location of the next reunion.

Prisoners Released and No Police.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Sept. 24.—All city prisoners have been released for want of money to pay the sheriff for their keeping. The entire police force was discharged for the same reason and the city is now left without any protection whatever, save that of the mayor and marshal. The city has been without a saloon for nine years, but the city council voted to leave the question of their return to a vote of the people.

Reading Property Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—All assets of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, in the hands of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, not covered by the general mortgage bonds, have been sold to C. H. Koster of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York, who represent the reorganization committee.

Brewers' Agents Indicted.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24.—Eight representatives of local and foreign brewers, comprising the brewers' combine, have been held to the grand jury, charged with violating the interstate commerce and conspiracy laws in fostering a trust. The companies so held are the Val Blatz, W. J. Lemp, Schlitz, Green Tree, Ferd Heim and Dick Bros.

Saved by a Little Child.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 24.—Maggie Phillips, aged 3 years, of Mt. Carmel, fell into a pool of sulphur water near her home and sank twice, when her sister, Lizzie, aged 6 years, grasped the drowning child and held her head above water until assistance arrived.

Three Killed by a Negro.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Tickfaw, La., reports that three members of the Cotton family have been murdered by a negro and another member of the family seriously wounded. The sheriff and posse are in pursuit of the murderer.

A Pennsylvanian Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The president has appointed John G. Cowie of Pennsylvania marshal of the United States consular court at Tien Tsin, China.

Not a Word About Thacher.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Tammany general committee has passed resolutions enthusiastically endorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. No reference was made to the candidacy of John Boyd Thacher for governor.

Discovered Two New Comets.

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 24.—Dr. Lewis Swift of the Mount Lowe observatory has discovered two new comets close together, both being about one degree from the sun.

Columbus Gets the Convention.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—Columbus, O., was chosen as the place of meeting of the next national convention of German Catholic societies.

Next Convention In Toronto.

GALVESTON, Sept. 24.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has selected Toronto for the next biennial convention.

Troops Landed In Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Three additional steamships have arrived here from Spain with reinforcements of troops, about 5,000.

Georgia Gold Democrats.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24.—The gold Democrats have nominated a state ticket and endorsed the Indianapolis platform.

The Weather.

Fair and warmer; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Gill is in the city serving subpoenas in civil cases.

Miss Josie Burford, of Sixth street, will soon enter the college at Adrian, Mich.

A. H. Clark will give the people of Salem a free silver speech next Monday evening.

Engineer Laube, believes the work of stretching the bridge cables will begin next week.

The dance given by the Chevalier club at Brunt's last evening was a most enjoyable affair.

A number of friends were last night entertained at the home of James Bowens, Seventh street.

Joseph Larkins, who has been seriously ill with erysipelas for several weeks, is slowly improving.

The directors of the library failed to meet last evening, as several of the members were not in the city. They will try it again Friday evening.

The household goods of George York arrived here from Youngstown yesterday afternoon. J. H. James moved to Allegheny, and Albert Webster to Muncial.

James Dunkerly, the champion fast fat man of the city has challenged Mr. Walker, of New York, for a race of 100 yards. Dunkerly weighs 235 pounds and his opponent 212.

Hunters from the city say they saw a number of fox squirrels on the McCoy farm, a few miles north of the city, yesterday. The animals are seldom found in this part of the country.

D. J. Smith and Hon. A. H. McCoy will speak at Green Hill, Monday evening. On Wednesday evening Mr. Smith will enlighten the citizens of Lisbon on the subject of sound money.

Miss Abbie Bryan, a well known lady of this place, was married to Samuel Morgan, of Babington, at Beaver today. After a brief visit in the east the happy couple will make their home in Babington.

Winnie Mercer will arrive home the early part of next week. He will in all probability be found in Washington again next season, as the management of that team considers him its best twirler.

A drunken man last evening threw a brick through the window of a downtown billiard room. The proprietor at once sent in a patrol call, but by the time the wagon arrived the man had disappeared.

President Hughes, of the Brotherhood, believes the slight difference between the employees of the Pioneer and the company will be adjusted within a few days. All parties concerned want the matter settled.

The East Liverpool people who went to Beaver fair believing they would see horses from this city carry off the honors of the track were sadly disappointed. Not a horse from this city succeeded in winning a heat.

Diphtheria is increasing in the city, and last night another case was reported to the health authorities. The victim is a child of J. C. Nicholls, of Thompson hill. The house was quarantined at once by Officer King.

A number of wells are being drilled near Ohioville, and one in charge of Thomas Minsinger is expected in next week. B. A. Ormes, of Dry Run, is preparing to drill a well on his farm above East End.

Herbert Harshey and wife will sail for England Saturday, Oct. 3, on the steamer Waceland. They will probably make their future home in the old country, as Mrs. Harshey has been in ill health since coming to this country.

Mr. Crawford, who recently graduated with high honors from Bethany college, will occupy the pulpit of the Christian church next Sunday, and preach a trial sermon. If he is satisfactory the congregation may decide to employ him.

The writ of attachment issued by Squire Pugh, of Chester, against the property of P. Demuth to satisfy a claim of Martin Brozka, has been raised. Demuth settled the bill of the plaintiff and was given possession of the horses.

John Kennedy, of this city, drove to the oil fields near Hookstown, Troy, and while there was attacked with hemorrhages of the lungs. He was placed under the care of a physician and soon improved. Kennedy returned home yesterday evening.

Commissioner Finley says he will keep the sprinkler and sweeper at work until every street in the city is cleaned. A number of the streets already show a marked improvement, and it will be but a short time until dirty streets are a thing of the past.

Mary, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hunter, is in Pittsburgh where her eyes are being examined by a specialist. The little one is almost blind as a result of a severe attack of typhoid fever. It is believed that an operation will restore her sight.

Carl Brown attended all the sessions of the election officials in Canton, and sketched the gentlemen present with a view to having a cut for his paper. Since it was decided that Coker will not be on the ticket, Clerk J. N. Hanley expects to see his handsome face surmounted by horns and a red feather when the next issue of Brown's paper appears.

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Cloaks.

We are getting new ones in every day. Cool weather is here. You need a cloak right now. What is the use of waiting for a month when you can buy a Cloak now for the same money as you would pay later, and get the use of it these cool mornings and evenings? We are showing an immense line of Plush and Cloth Capes, all lengths and styles. The new sleeves that we are showing you will not be seen in other stores. Our aim has always been to show the most complete line of Cloaks in the city. We will not disappoint you this year.

Children's Cloaks.

A great many stores overlook the fact that the little people want to keep warm in the winter time. Not so with us. We are just as particular to have a nice line of popular priced Cloaks for the children as we are for the big folks. Come in and see what a nice line we are showing. You don't have to buy.

Black Dress Goods.

Our display of these goods will surprise you. Twice the amount we have ever shown. Every grade of goods that money will buy. Plain and figured black stuff is very popular. We can save you money on these goods.

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AUTOMATIC SAFETY ENGINE.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

DR. J. BERT GEORGE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Room 4, Foutts' Bld., Fifth and Market.
Office hours—8:30 a. m. to 12 m.
1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

Beaver County Fair Excursions.
Sept. 23, 24, 25, low round trip tickets
will be sold to Beaver, Pa., via Pennsylvania
lines for Beaver county fair; re-
turn coupons valid Sept. 26, inclusive.

The NEWS REVIEW for DEWS.